

# TRI-WEEKLY KENTUCKY YEOMAN.

VOL. 4.]

FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY, JANUARY 9, 1855.

[NO. 131]

TRI-WEEKLY KENTUCKY YEOMAN,  
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THE WEEKLY YEOMAN is printed on a  
double-column sheet, fine paper, and with good types, at  
Two Dollars per year in advance.

PERFUMERY  
AND  
FANCY ARTICLES.  
DR. MILLS.

AS just received the most elegant and  
comprehensive assortment of Fine Perfumery and  
Fancy Articles, ever brought to this city. The stock  
consists of—

Hair Brushes of every style, Hair Oils, &c.,

and price, Fine Colognes,

Extracts for Flavoring, Hand Creams, &c.,

Nail Brushes, Toilet Waters,

Tooth Brushes, Fancy Soaps, &c.,

Hair Brushes, Hair Pins, &c.,

Powder Puffs, Perfume Bottles, &c.,

Hair Combs, Perfume Bottles, &c.,

Perfume Bottles, Talcum Powders, &c.,

Talcum Powders, Scented Powders, &c.,

Perfume Bottles, Scented Powders, &c.,

Per

FRANKFORT:

TUESDAY : : : : : JANUARY 9.

State Democratic Convention.

We are authorized to state that the Democratic Central Committee, who have been requested to name the time and place for holding a Convention of the Democratic party of Kentucky, for the nomination of candidates for Governor and Lieutenant Governor, and the transaction of other matters pertaining to politics, recommend to the party that they meet in State Convention at Frankfort, on the 15th day of March, 1855.

ADVERTISING.—This being the season of the year for making advertising contracts, we take occasion to call attention to the advantages of the YEOMAN as an advertising medium. The paper circulates generally throughout the State, and our terms are moderate.

Our relations with Spain.

It seems that Spain is determined to so act towards our government as to bring destruction upon herself. Not content with the outrages committed upon our citizens and property in times past, she seems obstinately bent on pursuing the same course in the future. Notwithstanding the generous forbearance with which we have treated her, her malignant heart will not acknowledge it but strives continually to give us evil in the place of good.

By a letter from JOHN THRASHER, to Secretary MANDY we find that there is another new case of wanton outrage on the part of the authorities of Cuba against our citizens. Two Americans have been arrested by the government upon charges that have not yet been made public, and we learn by a letter from Mr. ROBERTSON our acting consul at Havana, are to be subjected to the same ordeal which Mr. THRASHER himself underwent, some three years since, an ordeal that is as inhuman as the inquisition, and should put the blush of shame upon the cheek of any nation professing civilization.

In this letter Mr. THRASHER, describes these dastardly proceedings as revolting in the last degree. He says:

"The usual course pursued by the Spanish government in Cuba, in these cases, is to confine the accused for days, and sometimes for weeks, in the strictest solitary confinement, communication with any person being absolutely prohibited. When the physical and mental powers of the accused become sufficiently debilitated by the agency of this confinement, the fiscal or prosecuting attorney of the Court, proceeds to his dungeon, and he is subjected to the most stringent and searching questioning that the wit of men long practised in the subtleties of the law devise. Fancied facts and declarations of other parties are cited; menaces and delusive promises are made; opinions supposed to be entertained are sedulously sought for, accompanied with the fallacious assertion "that the government does not punish them but only for acts;" and every artifice is used to make the accused lay bare every act of his life, and to contradict himself in his statements, in order that the contradiction to his testimony may weaken his assertions of innocence. These declarations by the accused are all taken down in writing, and constitute the basis of the process against him by a government whose only aim is not to fail in a prosecution, because it weakens its moral power."

These are some of the legal processes to which he himself was subjected, and which others of our citizens are bound to endure unless the strong arm of our government shall put a stop to it in a way that Spain and her officers in the island of Cuba cannot misunderstand. We have suffered enough, in all conscience, from similar and other outrages, and it high time they were ended, and forever. There is a feeling abroad in the country that ill brooks such high-handed insults and injuries, and will be long, if they continue, prompt our citizens to wipe them out in a manner becoming a strong but generous people. Spanish insolence backed by English and French sympathy has come now to a line beyond which it cannot, *must* not pass. Her majesty must not presume to fail upon the ability of either France or England to aid her in her atrocities. They have as much as they can well manage upon their hands already, and would be impotent to present us from wrestling, at pleasure, her possessions in the gulf of Mexico.

**Know-Nothing Defeat in PITTSBURG.**—The result of the ward elections, last week, in Pittsburgh was a complete defeat of Know-Nothingism. In the First Ward there was for opposition to the Know-Nothing ticket except on Constitution and the vote on that was a tie, showing that if a full ward ticket opposed to Know-Nothingism had been in the field, it could have been elected. In the Ninth Ward a fusion was effected between the Know-Nothings and Whigs, which resulted in the choice of their joint ticket. In all the other wards the Know-Nothing tickets were very generally defeated. The total vote of the secret order was about 1,100.

In the United States District Court for N. York, Wm. A. HILLARD, has been convicted for using a post-office stamp after it had been used, in violation of the law of 1851.

The British Government have given notice officially, that British subjects contributing to a loan in behalf of Russia will be guilty of high treason.

ILLINOIS.—A bill has been introduced in the Illinois Legislature repealing the black law of 1853.

In the House, a bill has been introduced to repeal all laws which grant licenses to sell alcohol spirits. It is thought that both bills will pass.

Mr. BERNHISEL, the delegate from Utah Territory, publishes a defence two columns in length of the government of Utah and Governor YOUNG. He says that the people of Utah have been greatly slandered. Mr. B. says not a word about bigamy.

A man was sleeping with a girl near Amherstburg, Canada, a few days ago, when the sleigh overturned. The girl's neck was broken, and the man's leg. He was taken to a hotel in Amherstburg, where his wounds were cared for.

ELIJAH PARKS, a worthy citizen of Madison county, committed suicide a few days since.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 5.

Wm. D. Haster, Dem., of Berks county, has been elected speaker of the Senate on the 28th ballot.

THE REASON FOR OUR SYMPATHY FOR RUSSIA.

It seems to be a matter of surprise to some of the leading newspapers among us that there should be such a manifest tendency of sympathy on the part of the citizens of this Union for the cause of Russia. They argue that it is unnatural for men, whose every thought and feeling should be for the emancipation from despotism of the whole human race, should wish and hope for the success of the schemes of the imperial Autocrat, he of the giant-strokes, whose iron heel has so often trampled into the dust the fair form of freedom whenever it has raised its head above the green earth of Europe. The argument would be a good one, if it depended alone on the abstract principle. But when we take into consideration outside circumstances, it does not seem at all strange. With Russia, despotie as she is, we have always been upon the best terms of friendship. In our struggle with England for national independence, she was among the first of nations to declare us free, and has ever since permitted us to take care of our affairs as we thought proper. She has said nothing, done nothing that was calculated either to insult or injure us, but on the contrary, has always welcomed the news of our success.

The case has been far different with England and France. It is true, however, that up to a very late date France was our favorite of all the European nations. We owed her a debt of gratitude for the assistance she rendered us in our glorious revolution, and the memory of Lafayette united us in sympathy. It would have remained so, we doubt not, forever, had it not been that her people voluntarily sold themselves to the present usurpationists so insincerely now upon her imperial throne, and whose overbearing vanity and insults to us have estranged us. Besides it intermeddling with all the affairs of all the nations of Europe he has taken a notion to rule over us also, and in such a manner that we were compelled to brand him with the epithets he deserved, and the name of Louis Napoleon is in the American mind but a synonyme for every thing that is mean and detestable.

Toward England we have naturally the same feeling of repugnance as of old. As a nation we can never forget the barbarity with which she prosecuted her abortive attempts to enslave us. The inhuman sacking of New London, the infernal massacres in the sweet valleys of the Susquehanna are, but little calculated to move our hearts to pity for any fate which might befall her. In addition to these her literature, from the time we became a nation, to the present day, has teemed with abuse of us and our institutions. Itinerant slanders from her shores, from Mrs. TROLLOPE up to the great DICKENS, have made it their particular business to injure our character abroad. Their leading periodicals, whose editors, by the act, proved themselves either knaves or fools, gathered together those wondrous stories and regaled all Europe with the infamous rehash. Finding, however, that Brother Jonathan in the process of time was fast growing up to man's estate, and was becoming rather too formidable a customer to be laughed at to his face, they changed ground again and "our trans-atlantic cousins" became a familiar phrase with those who in the dim distance could discover the giant greatness to which we must rise. Conscious of our own strength we repelled the one and laughed at the other, and concluded to let by-gones be by-gones. Yet even when she seemed most kindly disposed towards us, the cloven foot would peep out from beneath the friendly garb, and envy and jealousy were plainly discernible.—Significant hints that we were rather too "fast," that our expansion of territory ought to be curtailed often appeared in her papers, and were sometimes uttered upon the floor of Parliament.

Time rolled on and she found herself in great trouble at home. The giant power of Russia threatened to overshadow the whole Eastern world and destroy forever her commerce in the Mediterranean. France, too, was threatened with utter ruin in that quarter, and in their great strait entered into an alliance offensive and defensive by which she was overthrown. War began in earnest. The finest fleet that ever swept a sea sailed proudly up the Baltic with the promise of its gallant commander to "dine one day in Constatinople and sup in St. Petersburg the next." In their suspense at these magnificent promises the English papers, however, were silent in regard to us. They thought best in those times of peril to keep if possible our good will. Napier, though was mistaken. He did not dine in Constatinople nor sup in the saloons of the Czar in St. Petersburg, and after a summer spent in illness, he was ordered to return, covered with disgrace. Up to September last nothing had been done, and her journals and papers were still silent as the tomb. But, all of a sudden the glorious news of the fall of Sebastopol came on the wings of the wind to their elated hearts, and, taking it to be true each one of the tribe were quick to launch out in condemnation of the North British Review grows awfully bombastic over it and takes the occasion to give us another rap over the knuckles in the following strain:

"This magnificent spectacle will not be lost either on Europe, or America, or on ourselves. Already a great change of tone on all hands is observable. We shall not again be harassed by sinister whisper of invasion—our foes have had a forewarning with what sort of a people they will have to deal—our transatlantic cousins will become a trifle less insolent and forbearing when they find that the fleet which "summers" in the Baltic, can, without cost or effort, "winter" in the Gulf of Mexico."

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PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 5.

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THE HOME I DREAMED OF.

If, in that chair yonder, not the one your feet are upon, but the other besides you closer yet, were seated a sweet faced girl with a pretty litte foot lying out upon the hearth, a bit of lace running round the swelling throat, the hair paraded to a charm over the forehead fair as any of your dreams; and you could reach an arm round that chair-back without fear of giving offense, and suffer your fingers to play idly with those curls that escape down the neck, and if you could clasp with your other hand, those little white taper fingers of hers which lie so temptingly within reach, and softly low in the presence of the blaze, while the hours slip without your knowledge, and the winter winds whistle unceas'd for it, in short, you were no bachelor, but the husband of some such sweet image—dream call it rather it would not be pleasanter than a cold, single night sitting, counting the sticks, and reckoning the length of the blaze, and the height of the falling snow?

Surely, imagination would be stronger and purer, if it could have the playful fancies of dawning womanhood to delight it. All toil would be torn from mind labor, if but another heart grew into this present soul, quickening it, bidding it, bidding it ever God speed.

Her face would make a halo, rich as a rainbow, atop of all such notsime things as we bountifully call trouble. Her smiles would illumine the blackest of crowded caves and darkness that now seats you despondent in your solitary chair, for days together, weeping bitter fancies, and dreaming bitter dreams, would grow light and thin, and spread and float away, chased by that before he bade smile.

Your friend, poor fellow, dies—never mind.

That gentle clasp of her fingers, as she's behind you, telling you not to weep—is worth many friends.

Your sister, sweet one! is dead—buried; worms are busy with her fairies. How it makes you think that earth is nothing but a spot to dig graves upon!

It is more. She says she will be a sister; and the waving curls, as she leans upon your shoulder, touch your cheek, and your wet eyes turn to meet those other eyes. The Lord hath sent his angel, you think. Perhaps so.

Your mother, alas for it! is gone. Is there any bitterness to a youth, alone and homeless, like this?

But you are not homeless—nay, not alone; she is there, her tears softening yours, her smile lighting yours, her grief killing yours, and you live again to assure that kind sorrow of hers.

Then these children, rosy, fair-haired; no, they do not disturb you with prattle now—for they are yours. Toss away, there, on the green sward; never mind the hyacinth, the snowdrops, the violets, if so be any there; the perfume of their healthful lips is worth all the flowers of the world. No need now to gather wild bouquets to love and cherish; flower, tree, gun, are all dead things; livelier hold your soul.

And she, the mother, sweetest and fairest, of all, watching, tending, caressing, loving, till your own heart grows pained with tender jealousy; and curse itself with loving.

You have no need now of cold lecture to teach thankfulness; your heart is full of it.

No need now, as once, of bursting blossoms, of trees taking leaf and greenness, to turn thought kindly and thoughtfully; forever beside you there is bloom, and ever beside you there is fruit which eye, heart and soul are full unknown, unspeakable—because unspeakable—of thank-offerings.

[Reveries of a Bachelor.

PRESERVING FLOUR AND MEAL.—The Louisville Journal some weeks since, contained the following notice of a new plan for preserving flour, meal, &c., from becoming sour in the barrel, from heating, and which consists in introducing a tube of thin sheet iron, three inches in diameter and at both ends, through the entire length of the barrel—thus admitting of a thorough ventilation of the contents. The Louisville Journal says the invention has been thoroughly tested, and its usefulness established.

ODD FELLOWS' HALL.—The Louisville Journal some weeks since, contained the following notice of a new plan for preserving flour, meal, &c., from becoming sour in the barrel, from heating, and which consists in introducing a tube of thin sheet iron, three inches in diameter and at both ends, through the entire length of the barrel—thus admitting of a thorough ventilation of the contents. The Louisville Journal says the invention has been thoroughly tested, and its usefulness established.

ODD FELLOWS' HALL.

THE BEST ENTERTAINMENT IN THE COUNTRY.

CHAPPELL'S GREAT KINETOSCOPE OR THE ISLAND OF CUBA.

THE MOST MAGNIFICENT PANORAMA IN THE WORLD.

MAJOR FELCH, having become proprietor of this instrument of Art, which is now to be sold, respectively informs the citizens of Frankfort that he will open at ODD FELLOWS' HALL on WEDNESDAY EVENING, JANUARY 10th.

An engagement has been effected with the celebrated SIGNOR MORILLO, who will introduce in each exhibition his renowned

LILLIPUTIAN FAMILY.

BEEF PACKING IN THIS CITY.—In reading a very interesting account of a large beef and pork packing establishment in Baltimore, contained in the American, of that city, of the 19th, we could not help contrasting it with the extensive establishment of Gurney & Dodson, in this city. The large Baltimore house kills an average of 300 cattle per week; the Mayville house from 700 to 800 head. The Baltimore house kills annually 3,500 head, producing 4,000 barrels of beef for the West India market exclusively; the Mayville house, up to Monday 25th ult., had slaughtered 4,600 head, making say 6,000 barrels, exclusively for the English market.—The Mayville house is still packing from 100 to 140 head per day, and no outsider can tell whether or not they will stop the side of boi weather.

REDUCTION OF PRICES.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT.

THESE famous Medicines will in future be sold throughout the States at the following price:

Small Pot or Box, 25 cents, instead of 75.

Medium Pot or Box, 62 cents, instead of 87.

Large Pot or Box, \$1 instead of \$1.20.

Professor HOLLOWAY's Manufactories are at 80 Maiden Lane, New York, and 144 Strand, London.

Mayville Eagle.

NOTICE.

B. F. JOHNSON

WILL continue to sell off his stock of

Dry Goods at East until the 1st of March

1855. He would call the attention of the ladies particu-

larly to his stock of Silks and Fancy Dress Goods.

1849. .... \$4,435.571

1850. .... 60,106.375

1851. .... 62,846.731

1852. .... 61,654.444

1853. .... 98,704.211

1854. .... 80,842.996

1855. ....

1856. ....

1857. ....

1858. ....

1859. ....

1860. ....

1861. ....

1862. ....

1863. ....

1864. ....

1865. ....

1866. ....

1867. ....

1868. ....

1869. ....

1870. ....

1871. ....

1872. ....

TUESDAY : : : : : JAGUARY 9.

Mr. S. H. PARVIN, No. 68 Fourth street, between Walnut and Vine, Cincinnati, is our authorized Agent to receive and receipt for advertising and subscription to the Kentucky Yeoman.

REMOVAL.

The office of the "KENTUCKY YEOMAN" has been removed to the new three-story building on Main street, near the corner of St. Clair.

Job Work.—We beg leave to remind our friends that we are prepared to do all kinds of Job Work in the neatest manner and on short notice. We have recently added considerably to this department of our office, and can now turn out as meat dry goods bills, circulars, bill heads, &c., as any office in the country, and on as reasonable terms.

BLANKS of description, of the latest forms, always on hand or printed to order.

CITY ELECTION.—The present Board of Councilmen were re-elected for 1855, on Saturday last. JOHN M. HARLAN, Esq., was re-elected City Attorney. He had no opposition.

INTEREST.—It affords us pleasure to learn that CHAPPELL's great Kineto-scope of the Island of Cuba, so justly celebrated in the eastern and western States, arrived in our city, by the Blue Wing, yesterday, *en route* for Lexington, and that Maj. FELCH, its gentlemanly proprietor, has, at the request of a number of citizens, concluded to exhibit here. It will be seen by our advertising columns, that it will open next Wednesday evening, at Odd Fellows' Hall.

From the many excellent articles in regard to this painting, which we have seen from time to time in our exchanges, we anticipate something rich indeed, and the great interest felt in our city in regard to Cuba cannot fail to render the visit of this magnificent panorama welcome to our citizens. We learn that the Major gives a brilliant lecture on Cuba and Cuban customs in connection with the painting, which will no doubt make the entertainment highly interesting. We predict for it a successful reception in our city.

THE "COUNTRY GENTLEMAN."—Any of our agricultural friends wishing to subscribe for an excellent paper, devoted "to the farm, the garden and the fireside," we know of none that we would sooner recommend them to take than the "Country Gentleman," published by LUTHER TUCKER, Albany, New York. It is always full of elegant and instructive reading, both agricultural and scientific. Price \$2 per annum.

OUR friends of the Louisville Times regret with us the untimely accident which prevented us from attending the Tournament of the Do Nothings in that little village on the 1st, but add that they were surprised to learn that the Yeoman establishment has only one mile." It is reasonable that an establishment which has as many miles as the Times should think it strange that all others are not in the same condition.

At the City election in Maysville, on the 1st inst., Dr. R. G. Dobyns was elected Mayor, James A. Lee, Clerk, R. W. Lane Marshal, and Hamilton Gray Treasurer.

LEXINGTON CITY ELECTION.—We are informed that at the election in Lexington, on Saturday last, the Know-Nothing candidates were victorious. Wm. Swift was elected mayor, and Jons T. Hogan City Attorney.

COAL.—Pittsburg and Cannel coal is selling in Louisville at from 14 to 16 cents per bushel. There is a large quantity of coal in market.

The New York Journal of Commerce gives a table of statistics, by which it shows that there arrived at that port, during the year 1854, 307,639 emigrants, of whom 168,723 were Germans, and 89,200 Irish.

BISHOP HOPKINS, of Vermont, wishes to establish courts to scrutinize the religious opinions of persons wishing to be naturalized, and exclude all Catholics, Unitarians, Deists, Pantheists and Universalists. One of our exchanges calls this Know-Nothing gone to seed.

We see by the Louisville papers, that the Bank of Kentucky will hereafter open for business at 9 o'clock in the morning, and close at 5 o'clock in the afternoon.

PASSING AWAY.—The soldiers of the Revolution are dropping off one by one. The recent report of the Pension Bureau states that the whole number of those entitled to pensions are one thousand and sixty-nine. Three hundred and twenty-five died during the previous year. In a short period there will not be a single living witness of the times that tried men's souls.

ARRISON, the Cincinnati toro do murderer, still complains of feeling very much indisposed, and is rapidly failing. He paces in his cell two-thirds of the time and exhibits a great deal of distress in mind. He expresses but little hope of escape from the sentence which now hangs over him.

An interesting case recently came up before the Superior Court of San Francisco. Application was made by a Chinaman for naturalization papers. The court referred the matter to several prominent members of the bar, who were of the opinion that the Chinese were not white persons, within the meaning of our naturalization laws, and could not be admitted as citizens, and so the court decided.

THE FIRST SHALL BE LAST.—The Evansville (Ind.) Journal says that an old gentleman aged sixty-five years was married, a few days ago, in Knox county, in that State, to his sixth wife, and he has only married *five* women. His first wife is his last wife, and she is now in her forty-fifth year. She has been married three times, and her first husband is her last husband.

WHAT THE ENGLISH PRESS KNOWS OF AMERICA.—The number of the Illustrated London News received by the last steamer, informs its English readers that at the late New York election the contest for the *Governorship of the United States* was a very close one.

COURT OF APPEALS.

Thirty Day.

SATURDAY, Jan. 6.

CAUSES DECIDED.

McMiller v. Maysville R. R., Nicholas; affirmed.

Forre v. Whitaker, Shelby; affirmed.

Stratton v. Stratton, Shelby; reversed.

Matthew, &c., v. Forman, Nelson; affirmed.

Hunter v. Ayres, &c., Owen; reversed as to all the defendant's except Salles.

ORDERS.

Bayes v. Jarvis, Oldham; Burt v. Keuper, Oldham; Jones v. Trubridge, Adair; Mungomery v. McMaves, Adair; McCalder v. Mercer, Carroll; Cabinet (Steamboat) v. Smith & Cox, Carroll—were argued.

Thirty-First Day.

MONDAY, Jan. 10.

CAUSES DECIDED.

Allen v. Vanclerc, Calloway; affirmed.

Jones v. Trubridge, Adair; affirmed.

Garin v. Bank K.Y., Mason; affirmed.

Clinton v. Calmes, Clarke; reversed.

ORDERS.

Jackon v. Thompson, Jefferson; Well v. Frank, Jefferson; Gunn v. Gondelius, Jefferson; Evans v. Bank Louisville, Jefferson; Smith v. Fath, Jefferson; Sands v. Board of Improvement, Jefferson—were argued.

CAMPBELL vs. MAYRUGH, FLEMING.

Campbell brought suit at law against Mayrugh upon a note for \$385. Two pleas were pleaded, either of which was a bar to the action, if true, and neither of which was replied to. The judgment of the court was—"The plaintiff, failing to reply to the first and second pleas of defendant, filed herein, on the calling of the cause for trial, it is ordered that this suit be dismissed at the cost of the said plaintiff."

The court, per Justice Crenshaw, say that Mayrugh upon a note for \$385. Two pleas were pleaded, either of which was a bar to the action, if true, and neither of which was replied to. The judgment of the court was—"The plaintiff, failing to reply to the first and second pleas of defendant, filed herein, on the calling of the cause for trial, it is ordered that this suit be dismissed at the cost of the said plaintiff."

Mr. Broadhead endeavored to get the soldier bounty land bill before the Senate; but on motion of Mr. Cass, it was made the special order for next Thursday.

The Judicial Reform bill was taken up. Mr. Young offered to amend by making the bill read eleven instead of ten Circuit Judges, in order to give California one; which was agreed to.

Mr. Douglass explained his substitute, which provides for a Court of Appeals, composed of six Judges, in addition to the judge having the original jurisdiction; also for rotation, so that in nine years each of the judicial districts shall be filled by new men.

Mr. Cass was in favor of keeping the judges in contact with the people, and that the judges in a district should always set together. He thought the Supreme Judge should be confined to the Supreme Court at the seat of government, and said he was opposed to their considering anything concerning a case, beyond the record.

Mr. Geyer said he was opposed to the centralization of the judges concerning their circuits, and he moved to strike out the first section, in order to list the sense of the Senate on the increase.

Mr. Clayton hoped no test vote would be taken at this stage of the proceedings, and the Senate then adjourned until Tuesday.

House—Napoleon Bonapart Gibbons, the new delegate from Nebraska, appeared and took his seat.

Mr. Stanton, of Ky., from the printing committee, moved that 20,000 extra copies of the President's message on the late river and harbor bill be printed, which was agreed to. Yeas, 88; nays, 51.

GOOD TIME COMING.—"Talk on Change," in the Louisville Democrat of last week, gives the following cheering account of things in that city. We hope it may every word prove true, add that we shall soon hear no more of hard times."

The rain of last night, and today, encourages the hope that the river will at last be prevented from going down so low as it has been all summer. Coal enough is on hand to supply for the winter and spring, and all we need now is sufficient to float our medium sized boats.

Collections are going on finally, too, as members hear from all quarters—cases of provisions are coming down—rents and everything else that tends to make times hard. Money is easy in the east, as the very best proof of which reference is made to the sales of stocks in New York. Stocks are moving up as rapidly as they run down a few months ago.

Iron is coming down, and the friends of the various railroads in contemplation are full of hope that rails will be bought soon for \$40 per ton, if not less. Everybody seems to have caught the infection of easy times and spirits; consequently, the collections go on more easily than the most sanguine dared to hope. As some of the members anticipated, too, the banks are letting out very freely on good paper.

A MURKIN COOK.—An old friend in this country has permitted us to make the following extract from a letter lately received from his brother in Livingston county, Ky.

"I will give you a singular circumstance, well known to be a fact, as it occurred in this neighborhood. A widow lady took an orphan boy to raise, quite small, and when he arrived at the age of 15 years, she married him, she then being in her 50th year. They lived many years together, as happy as any couple. Ten years ago, they took an orphan girl to raise; this old lady died, being 96 years of age, and in seven weeks after, the old man married the girl they had raised, he being 68 years old, and she only knew that I was not a Son of Temperance.

In view of the many and the weighty obligations that rest upon us, as citizens of an American state, and especially in view of the embarrassed position in which I stand, I beg to be permitted to defer a definite response, until I have had time to consider, whether it is expedient that I should accept; the tender is so kindly made to me.

In the meantime, gentlemen, I may be permitted to assure you, that whether I may find it to be proper to accept, or otherwise, law and order shall be the star to guide me, and I shall be ever feel grateful for the kindness manifested.

Your obedient servant,

LYNCH LAW IN MARIPOSA.—JACK ROARKE HUNG BY THE PEOPLE.—In the California papers received by the Star in the West, we find the following:

The citizens of Mariposa were all, last week, in a state of great excitement, in consequence of the murder of a man named James Horning, a tall, fat, looking Kentuckian, by a one-eyed gambler, known in many parts of the State as Jack Roarke. Horning went to Mariposa from the neighborhood of Sonora about the middle of last week. He became intoxicated on Saturday evening, and was taken by Roarke and put to bed in the El Dorado. Next morning he missed some money, (about \$160) which was in his pocket the evening previous. During Sunday and Monday he made some inquiries to discover the thief, and from facts became convinced that Roarke was the person. Roarke previous to the robbery of the money, had represented himself as being broke, and this was pretty generally received by his associates as true. After the events of Saturday evening he appeared to have some funds, and was betting rather freely. On Tuesday morning he and two others were sitting in the El Dorado saloon, when Horning entered, and inquired that Roarke had robbed him. Roarke said that he must not make any insinuations against him; and that he was well known in Mariposa, and that if he did make any insinuations he would shoot the top of his head off. The deceased replied that he took the top of his head off, he would have to take the bottom with it. He then rose from the table where he was sitting, drew his pistol, cocked it, and presented it in the direction of Roarke. Roarke immediately stepped between them, caught the pistol of the deceased, and pointed it up, when Roarke reached out and struck McGehee, and then struck himself in the head. After receiving a mortal wound, Horning died at Roast, who was dying, but missed him. Roarke died, and was arrested and confined in the county jail. The people were very much excited against the murderer at that time, but their indignation subsided until Saturday last, when the agent of Adams & Co. reported that at Jack Roarke was taken from the jail by a large crowd of the citizens, and hung until dead, on a tree just outside the limits of the town.

An eye witness adds:

"Arrived at the gallows, he ascended the platform with the rope about his neck, made a brief address, in which he denied the truth of the reports of having previously killed a number of men as fabrications, together with some other charges, which had been industriously circulated to his prejudice, declared his regret in not being allowed a trial by law, returned thanks to the Sheriff and party for their efforts to retain him in legal custody, and with the expression of 'God bless my soul!' submitted, and was hung."

THE following letter of Mr. HARDY, who received the nomination for Lieutenant Governor from the Convention of the friends of Temperance recently assembled at Louisville, is published in the New Era of last week:

Congressional.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 2.

House.—A message was received from the President giving reasons for vetoing the river and harbor bill. Owing to the late day at which the bill was received, it became necessary to state his objections, announcing at the same time his purpose to resume the subject for more deliberate discussion at the present session of Congress. He concedes that the two Houses of Congress are entitled to an expression of the considerations which induced him to dissent from their conclusions. No such expression as "internal improvements" is found in the Constitution, and it is not sufficient meaning to be of any value. He proceeds to examine the various clauses in the instrument, under which power for a system of internal improvements is claimed, and comes to the conclusion that there is no such specific power for such works, and no provision broad enough to cover them. Congress can only construct such works as may be necessary to carry out the specific plan of improvement or navy or harbors necessary for military or naval purposes. The message is long one, and the President concludes by urging the policy of confirming appropriations by General Government, to works necessary to be constructed, and leaving all others to individual enterprise, to separate States, to be provided for out of their resources, or by a recurrence to the provisions of the Constitution, which authorizes Congress to give their consent for improvement of harbors.

Mr. Phillips moved that the message be laid on the table, and printed.

Mr. Havens suggested that it be referred to the committee of the whole, and it was so referred.

Mr. Wentworth, of Mass., reported a bill preventing the introduction into the United States of foreign criminals and paupers. Committed to the committee on commerce.

The House adjourned.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Jan. 5.

The Military Academy bill was taken up, and an amendment reported by the committee on Finance was adopted, and the bill was then passed.

Mr. Broadhead endeavored to get the soldier bounty land bill before the Senate; but on motion of Mr. Cass, it was made the special order for next Thursday.

The Judicial Reform bill was taken up. Mr. Young offered to amend by making the bill read eleven instead of ten Circuit Judges, in order to give California one; which was agreed to.

Mr. Douglass explained his substitute, which provides for a Court of Appeals, composed of six Judges, in addition to the judge having the original jurisdiction; also for rotation, so that in nine years each of the judicial districts shall be filled by new men.

Mr. Cass was in favor of keeping the judges in contact with the people, and that the judges in a district should always set together. He thought the Supreme Judge should be confined to the Supreme Court at the seat of government, and said he was opposed to their considering anything concerning a case, beyond the record.

Mr. Geyer said he was opposed to the centralization of the judges concerning their circuits, and he moved to strike out the first section, in order to list the sense of the Senate on the increase.

Mr. Clayton hoped no test vote would be taken at this stage of the proceedings, and the Senate then adjourned until Tuesday.

House—Napoleon Bonapart Gibbons, the new delegate from Nebraska, appeared and took his seat.

Mr. Stanton, of Ky., from the printing committee, moved that 20,000 extra copies of the President's message on the late river and harbor bill be printed, which was agreed to. Yeas, 88; nays, 51.

GOOD ROLLING.

W. H. GAGAN.

ADAM HAGAN.

CHAS. HAGAN.

W. H. DALINGHAUS.

RES TAURANT.

DRY GOODS.

BOOKSELLERS & STATIONERS.

SILKS, STAPLE & FANCY.

DRY GOODS.

CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS,

HOUSE & STEAMBOAT FURNISHING GOODS.

EVANS & CO.

ADAM HAGAN.

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HOUSE & STEAMBOAT FURNISHING GOODS.

EVANS & CO.</



## AYER'S PILLS.

A new and singularly successful remedy for the cure of all Bilious diseases—Costiveness, Indigestion, Jaundice, Dropsey, Rheumatism, Fevers, Gout, Humors, Nervousness, Irritability, Inflammations, Headache, Pain in the Breast, Side, Back, and Limbs, Female Complaints, &c., &c. Indeed, very few diseases with which a Particular Medicine is not more or less successful, and the hardness and suffering might be prevented, if a harmless and effectual Catherie were more freely used. No person can feel well while a certain habit of body prevails; besides it soon generates serious and often fatal diseases, which might have been avoided by the timely and judicious use of a good purgative. This is alike true of Colds, Feverish Complaints, and Bilious Diseases. We have a Pill for all diseases, to produce the deep seated and formidable distempers which load the heavens all over the land. Hence a reliable family physician is of the first importance to the public health, and this Pill has been received with consummate skill to meet that demand. An extensive trial of its virtues by Physicians, Professors, and Patients, has shown results surpassing any that have been known to the world. Cures have been effected both by those few physicians substantiated by persons of such exalted position and character as to forbid the suspicion of amarth.

Among the eminent gentlemen to whom we are allowed to refer for these facts, are

PROF. VALENTINE MOTT, the distinguished Surgeon of New York City.

DOCT. A. A. HAYES, Practical Chemist of the City of Boston, and Geologist for the State of Massachusetts.

IRIS L. MOORE, M. D., an eminent Surgeon and Physician, of the City of Lowell, who has long used them in his extensive practice.

H. C. SOUTHWICK, Esq., one of the first merchants in New York City.

C. A. DAVIS, M. D., Sup't and Surgeon of the United States Marine Hospital, at Chelsea, Mass.

DR. J. M. MILLIS, a young physician, who has given such names, from all parts where the Pill has been used, but evidence even more convincing than the certificates of these eminent public men is shown in their effects upon trial.

These Pills, the result of long investigation and study, are offered to the public as the best and most complete which the present state of medical science can furnish. They are not a mere collection of themselves, but the medicinal virtues of all Vegetable remedies, extracted by slow and careful processes, and combined together in such a manner as to insure the best results. This system of composition for medicines has been found in the Chinese Pectoral and Pill both, to produce a more efficient remedy than had hitherto been obtained by any process. The reason is perfectly obvious. When by the old mode, every medicine is combined with more or less of the monious and injurious qualities, by this each individual virtue only that is desired for the curative effect is present. All the inert and obnoxious qualities of each substance employed are left behind, the curative virtues only being retained. Hence it is self-evident the effects should prove as they have proved more purely remedial, and the Pill's effects more powerful and efficacious than any other medicine known in the world.

As it is frequently expedient that my medicine should be taken under the counsel of an attending Physician, and as he could not properly judge of its composition, I have supplied the accurate Formula by which both my Pectoral and Pill are made to the whole body of Practitioners in the United States and British America. I will, however, be sure to let any one who has not received them, they will be promptly forwarded by mail to his address.

The composition of my preparations is laid open to all men, and who are competent to judge on the subject, freely admit that the composition of their intrinsically merits. The Chinese Pectoral is pronounced by scientific men to be a wonderful medicine before its effects were known. Many eminent Physicians have declared the same thing of my Pill, and even more confidently, and are willing to certify that their anticipations were more than realized by their effects upon trial.

They are by their powerful influence on the internal organs, to produce a more perfect state of health, removing the obstructions of the stomach, bowels, liver, and other organs of the body, restoring their irregular action to health, and by correcting, wherever they exist, such derangements as are the first origin of disease.

Being sugar wrapped they are pleasant to take, and being purely vegetable, no harm can arise from their use in any quantity.

For minute directions, see the wrapper on the box.

PREPARED BY  
JAMES C. AYER,  
Practical and Analytical Chemist,  
LOWELL, MASS.

Price 25 cents per box. Five Boxes for \$1  
SOLD BY  
DR. J. M. MILLIS

## Frankfort High School.

THE eighth semi-annual session of this school will commence on Monday, the 11th day of September next.

The principal takes pleasure in announcing that he is rapidly completing a building suited to the wants of the school, to accommodate the increasing number of scholars, and to secure the health and comfort of the pupils. An air and pleasant Gymnasium has been provided, and every care has been taken to obtain a comfortable degree of heat and the same time a thorough airing.

Sited in South Frankfort, it is pleasantly retired from the noise and temptations of the city, while for healthiness of location is unsurpassed. The regular course of study will qualify young gentlemen to enter the schools of the country. Tuition in the Commercial Department will receive a thorough and practical training in Arithmetic, Double and Single Entry Book Keeping, Political Economy, &c. In addition to those already engaged in the course, a number of day scholars and a limited number of day scholars will be received.

TERMS.—For Tuition, Board, and Lodging, per session \$50, in advance. Day scholars are charged from \$15 to \$25 per session according to the studies pursued. No extra charge for gymnastics.

E. A. GRAY, Principal

## A NEW DISCOVERY.

AMERICAN CREAM SOAP.

BY THE use of this article much time and labor is saved in washing clothes. The soap does not require any soapstone, in which case it is easily washed as perfectly as if the water were heated. It is also a nice article for the toilet. For sale by the pound, hrg. or box, at

July 30 DR. MILLIS' DRUG STORE.

COLLECTING AND LAND AGENCY.

RAYMOND, FREEMAN & CO., Attorneys at Law, City of Austin, Texas.

Home in Texas and safe Investments obtained through this Agency. Fully equipped with all the latest and best Real Estate for sale in all parts of the State, full exhibits of sale and accurate description, also registers of city lots. Lots located, bought and sold. Claims against the State, or individuals collected and adjusted, and rents collected. We will be pleased to receive any of the northern cities, to ascertain a thorough and intimate knowledge of the country and the land system, insures superior locations and the best titles. Traders looking to Texas may always have some leading items of information at the offices of this Agency. Returns are to be made by the end of the year.

Sept. 15, 1854.

DR. MILLIS' DRUG STORE.

TEXAS REAL ESTATE BROKERAGE.

AND

COLLECTING AND LAND AGENCY.

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DR. MILLIS' DRUG STORE.

TO PLANTERS AND SPECULATORS.

OFFER FOR SALE

FOUR THOUSAND ACRES

OF the best bottom Lands in the Mississ.

ippi Valley, in tracts to suit purchasers, situated in Clinton county, Arkansas, at the head of the 50th parallel, ranging from two to eight miles from the Mississippi River, with no overflow, with a good range

Cattle and Hogs. The surrounding country is densely populated by respectable Kentuckians. This is one of the rarest chances ever offered to purchase good lands for cash, or part credit, to suit parties. Title disputes, for particular apply to the subscriber,

R. D. CONDON,

Aug. 7th Market and Fourth streets, Louisville, Ky.

HATS! HATS!—A large supply of Bells & Co., double extra Molekin Hats, also a beautiful article; also, Metropolitan (a new and neat article) Hungarian and other styles of hats. Received and for sale by

W. M. TODD.

## DISCLOSURE.

FURNITURE. WE are often asked why we sell FURNITURE so much cheaper than other dealers in the article. For the benefit of all we will explain. It is the impression at home an

DOXON & GRAHAM

keep every time, and persons wishing an outfit for house keeping call on us and find us in store rooms almost every day necessary for house keeping.

Then they want FURNITURE, consequently, a calculation is made of plain outfit for house keeping, but from the fact that a complete outfit, can be purchased at our house for house keeping, relieves the purchase, from much trouble and many small expenses for the accomodation of house keeping.

It would be an endless undertaking to furnish a catalog of all the articles offered for sale, to

to FURNITURE, but finding a desire to benefit the public, we venture to call attention to a very few, as follows:

The Chain Pump,

Decidedly the cheapest and most durable pump ever invented, and performed to perform well when put up by us. We have turned to furnish Iron, Zinc, or Wood, at very low prices.

Atmospheric and Suction Pump.

This description of pump is generally well known, they perform satisfactorily in shallow wells or cisterns, but their liability to freeze render them troublesome.

The Suction and Force Pump.

A most excellent pump upon the same principles of the Atmospheric pump, capable of lifting water three or four times higher than the suction pump, and is a force pump, but still this pump is also liable to freeze and burst unless the valve is opened by elevating the lever after pumping.

Earthen Tubes,

A new invention for sewers and drains, costing only six cents per foot—easily put down and very durable, certainly the best and cheapest drain ever invented.

LARGE SUPPLY OF METALLIC BURIAL CASES.

of all sizes, from twenty two inches to 7 foot long, ornate and plain—covered with fine cloth and fringe, and other mounted and lined.

Having first introduced these cases in our city, proven by trial to be most admirably adapted for preserving the mortal remains of the deceased in the most perfect condition, and the most convenient and expeditious in delivery, we have had many inquiries from all over the country, and adjoining countries, who have inquired of us to purchase a first rate Hearse, which together with any number of Carriages ordered—will attend all funeral occasions desired. We have also a large stock of Coffins and Dealing in Coffins and Burial Cases throughout the United States, in \$1 for small and \$3 for largest size, and in every instance when we furnish Burial cases, boxes of hacks, we warrant the said satisfactory, and no extra charge.

Cordage,

Hemp, Manila and Cotton Rope, Carpet Warp, and the best article Cotton Yarn of all sizes and No.

Tar

Mattresses

Double, single, Lounge, Trundle and Crib sizes, Hair Cotton & Starch.

Axes,

Cut, wrought and Horse Shoe Nails of the best brands.

Window Glass

Of all sizes, and Putty in large or small quantities, all ways on hand.

Willow Ware,

Market, School, Key, Bell Pear and Travelling Baskets, round, oval and square Cloth Boxes.

Paints,

White Lead, Linseed Oil, White, Copal and Japau Varnish, Litharge, Oily.

Water and lime paint ground in Oil, an excellent paint for porches, stairs, &c.

Glass Ware,

Thimbles of various patterns and forms, Glass Bowls, Fish Globes and Flower Vases, Bird Founts, &c.

Tin Ware,

Ornamental Chamber Sets, plain and Japanned. Tin Ware of every description, and in addition we have a large supply of Patent Coffee Pots.

Patent Coffee Pots.

Owning to the rapid and successful progress of this invention, we have a Patent for it.

Having a Patent for it, we have a Patent for it.

Patent Coffee Pots.

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